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The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1961. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

Further Failures in Great Britain.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Important from India, China and Japan.

Dispatch from General Havelock at Lucknow.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING CANTON.

A New Commercial Negotiation Between the United States and the Japanese.

The Arago, Capt. Lines, from Havre and Southampton on the 16th December, arrived at this port late yesterday morning.

The Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The British Parliament adjourned its sittings on the 18th, until the 4th of February next, the royal assent having been previously given to the Bank Indian Indemnity bill.

Detailed accounts had been received from India, but they do nothing more than fill up the outline previously received by telegraph, and give no fresh news.

The Danish Council of State had authorized the Minister, Herr Kaasmann, to bring in a bill for the loan of £500,000 sterling, at 4 per cent., secured on the revenues of the whole kingdom.

Advices from Constantinople, received at Vienna, announce that Lord Stratford De Redcliffe had quitted the Turkish capital, on board the Lloyd's steamer, which had sailed for Trieste.

Twenty-seven nuns of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul were about to leave Paris for China.

In pursuance of an arrangement with the Porte, the French Government has appointed a French Consul at Ibrailla, in Wallachia, on the Danube.

The commercial crisis had become more aggravated at Smyrna, and was increased by the fall in the prices of almost all kinds of commodities.

It was said that the King of Portugal's marriage will take place in April next.

Lord Fitzwilliam read a letter from Sir Colin Campbell, in the House of Lords, on the day of prorogation, in which he effectually disproved the report that he had been on ill terms with Lord Canning at Calcutta.

Mr. Milner Gibson was elected member for Ashton by a large majority over his opponent.

The Shah of Persia had ordered Ferukh Khan to leave Paris in January and travel for two months in other countries of Europe.

The Belgian elections had resulted in a large Ministerial majority in favor of the Liberal policy. There were 108 members to be elected; of these, 70 of the new Deputies belong to the Liberal side, and only 38 to the Opposition.

It was rumored at Vienna that news had been received from Constantinople, to the effect that the Porte, acting with the consent of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, had issued a firman for the dissolution of the Divans in the Danubian Principalities, but the statement required confirmation.

A dispatch from Turin, of the 14th, says: "The opening of the session has just taken place. The King was received with enthusiasm by the Parliament and by the people, who came in crowds to see him."

An engineer of the Austrian Navy had arrived in Paris, to superintend the construction of four screw ships-of-war, for the stations of Trieste, Venice and Pola. It was said that he intended visiting, previously, the dockyards of France and England.

John Bowles Fontaine, of the late London and Eastern Bank, had failed to appear before the Bankruptcy Court of Salisbury, after several days' examination, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

Henry Smith Bilton, formerly a large corn merchant at Hull, had been sentenced to penal servitude for ten years for forgery.

No further progress had been made in the launch of the Great Eastern steamship.

Some very heavy failures had been announced.

Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was generally bad. At Leeds, on the 15th, the cloth markets were very inanimate, there being few purchases made. Two local failures were announced viz., the firm of Saalfeld Brothers, of Leeds, London and Hamburg, in the woolen trade, liabilities about £200,000; and S. C. Lister & Co., of Halifax worsted spinners. The woolen market at Huddersfield was very quiet, and prices a shade lower, both for goods and wool.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Latest London Money Market.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 16.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 ₱ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.30 @ 25 francs to the £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is above 2-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

At Hamburg, owing to the commercial derangements, no foreign exchange quotations have been published.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 109 ₱ cent. for first-class paper. At the present rate of discount here there is consequently no profit on the transmission of gold from this country to the United States.

The English funds have been dull throughout the day. Consols, which after regular hours yesterday left off at 91⅜@⅝, opened at 91⅜@⅜, and remained without the slightest alteration to the official close. Subsequently there was a better tendency, and transactions took place at 91⅝. Bank Stock closed at 210@210. Reduced and New Three ₱ cents., 91⅜@⅝; India Bonds, 38s. @ 42s. discount, and Exchequer-bills, 4s. discount to par.

In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities were obtainable at 5 ₱ cent. for short periods, and 6@7 ₱ cent. till the dividends. At all the Bank there is still an active demand, but in the open market the choicest bills can be negotiated at 9¼@9⅝ ₱ cent.

The foreign stock market has been buoyant, especially Turkish, which marked as high as 94; after 4 o'clock there was a further rise, the final quotation being 94¾ to 95, or fully 2 per cent. above the last price yesterday. Brazilian Five per Cents. were negotiated at 94⅜; Mexican, 18¾; for the account, 19¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 75 and 75⅜; Portuguese, 44 and 43¾; Russian Five per Cents., 105; Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 93¼; and 93; Sardinian, 84⅝; Spanish New Deferred, 23¾; and ⅝; Turkish 6% per Cents., 92¾ and 93¼; for the account, 93¾ and 94; and the Four per Cents. unchanged, 89¾.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates on Paris were lower, than last post; Hamburg was nominally [illegible] but little business was transacted in Amsterdam were in demand [illegible] previous quotations.

[illegible] Three per Cents. on Saturday were 86¾. 40s. for the account, [illegible] the end of the month, showing [illegible] and a great part of the [illegible] taken to the Bank to day. [illegible] the stock of bullion in the Bank of France [illegible] to increase, an that all mercantile [illegible] still restricting their engagements as much as possible. At Lyons the branch of the Bank of France is making advances upon silk at about 5⅝ @ 6 ₱ cent. of the market price.

The letters from Hamburg of the 19th inst. are far from describing any general return of confidence. Additional failures were still expected. The total up to the present time is about 140, and the disclosures consequent upon them, it is said, "have exposed a system of bill accommodation to an extent that must sadly lower Hamburg in the eyes of the commercial world."

FAILURES, RESUMPTIONS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

From the City Articles of the London Times.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

The City of Glasgow Bank have obtained the full assistance necessary to enable them to reopen, and will, therefore, not have to apply to the Bank of England. The Western Bank have formally notified that they cannot resume business.

Messrs. Hawes, Sawer & Co., whose failure for £700,000 was announced yesterday, have to-day received some remittances which, had they arrived earlier, might, it is said, possibly have averted the necessity for suspension. With regard to Messrs. Mowatt, Bates & Co., whose stoppage also occurred yesterday, the statement is confirmed that the liabilities in this country are very small, the house in London being merely a branch of their large establishment at Bogota, New-Granada, where arrangements have been made to meet ultimately every liability. The firm in Bogota contracted the original Colombian loan, and has existed since 1824. Its mercantile operations both in that country and London were considerable until 1850, when the failure of their brokers, S. Rocca & Sons, involved them in losses which finally amounted to nearly £100,000. Since that event it has been considered the most honorable course to liquidate gradually and avoid all further risks, the claims of creditors with cash, to the full extent of their liabilities, being settled every month as they fall due. The house was established in New-Granada, and could have obtained assistance, but they preferred the safer course, and their creditors have cheerfully accepted their proposals. The bills now about to be returned from London to New-Granada will be provided for there under the general arrangements for the mass of liabilities, and confidence is expressed that not a single creditor will sustain loss. In the case of Messrs. Simpson, Wreaks & Co., another of the houses who stopped yesterday for £150,000, it is affirmed that, although owing to the continued failures the value of the assets cannot be accurately estimated, they will, recently sample, and may still yield a satisfactory return.

Letters from Marseilles announce the failure of Rally & Abalvena, in the corn trade, for £200,000.

Within the last few days the failure has occurred of Messrs. H. & M. Tennent & Co., Spanish merchants in London, but the amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

Hamburg advices contradict the failure recently reported of M. Gerstenberg Kalkmann. The house have notified their readiness to pay all acceptances in advance on the 16th inst. In relation to the stoppage of Messrs. Drapes, Pierront & Co., which took place last month, the following has been received from the Transatlantic Steam Company, with which the firm seem to have a disputed account, each party as is usual in such cases, being positive that the other is altogether in wrong:

London, Dec. 13.

Sir: In your publication of the 14th of November you inserted a circular of Messrs. Drapes, Pierront & Co., announcing their suspension. The Directors of the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company of Genoa feel called upon to declare that what is stated by Messrs. Drapes, Pierront & Co., as regards their connection with the Company, is groundless, and further, that this connection cannot possibly have caused the suspension of that firm.

I am, &c.,
A. DANERI,
Attorney for the Transatlantic Co., Genoa.

Monday, Dec. 14.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Rew, Prescott & Co., the chief and most respectable house in London connected with the Swedish trade. Their liabilities, which have recently been much reduced, are estimated at about £150,000, of which £60,000 are on acceptance. A large number of the bills remitted to them by their correspondents have been on firms here, which have lately failed, and during the last week or two there has even been a total cessation of remittances in any shape. The prospects of liquidation are believed to be satisfactory, but they will, of course, greatly depend on the sums to be collected from suspended paper. Mr. Prescott was no longer in the firm, although his name was continued in it. He died about two years back, after having, some time previously, been Governor of the Bank of England.

The acceptances have been returned of Messrs. Richard Willey & Co., extensive silk mercers.

The bills have also been returned of Messrs. S. C. Lister & Co., large woolen merchants, at Halifax. The amount of their liabilities is believed to be very heavy, but some expectations seem to be entertained that an arrangement of their difficulties may be found practicable. The firm are said to possess valuable property in royalties from patents, &c. There is a similar house at Bradford, but this does not appear to be compromised.

It is said that hopes are entertained that Messrs. Hazas, Sasow & Co., who stopped on Friday for £700,000, may find it practicable to resume.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Hoare, Buxton & Co., was held in London on the 14th inst. It is believed that the total assets of this firm will reach £119,000, which will give a dividend of 9s. in the pound. Mr. Coleman, the accountant, stated at the meeting that on the day of suspension the accounts showed a surplus of £54,000; that in his opinion then the stoppage should not have taken place; and that he had endeavored to carry out an arrangement for the assistance of the firm. Large remittances were promised from Sweden, but in the interim, Capt. Jones & Co. called, and it was the impression of four eminent mercantile men who were consulted, that it was necessary the latter house should also be reinstated. This recommendation proved impracticable. The failure has arisen wholly from the commercial misfortunes of the last month in Sweden; there have been no irregular transactions, nor any excess in the partners' drawings. If the whole or greater part of the debts due to the firm were paid, the creditors would get 20s. in the pound. The business connections of the firm were considered to be of the highest respectability. It was further stated that by the end of February sufficient will be realized to pay 3s. 4d. in the pound, provided the liabilities do not exceed the present estimate, and that if the whole of the assets can be defined at that period Messrs. Hoare, Buxton & Co. will be prepared to give their notes of hand at fixed dates. In the meantime the firm are not in a position to make any proposal. It was finally resolved to wind up the estate under inspection, and a Committee of creditors was appointed.

A meeting was held to-day of the creditors of Mr. G. H. T. Hicks, a merchant of Lombard-street chambers, who suspended on the 19th ult. A balance-sheet was submitted by Messrs. Turquand & Co., showing debts £151,000, and assets £23,747. It was agreed to wind up under inspection.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The liabilities of Messrs. Willey & Co., silk-mercers, whose bills were mentioned as having been returned yesterday, are about £50,000.

On the 10th ult. the suspension was notified at Liverpool of Messrs. E. F. Babcock & Co., with houses also at Glasgow and New-York. It was then mentioned that they had been brought down by the absence of remittances from America; that a few months previously they were in possession of a clear capital of £150,000, and that they were confident of their ultimate ability not only to pay every one in full, but to secure a considerable surplus. To-day the following gratifying circular has been issued, announcing their resumption of business:

"Liverpool, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Referring to our circular of the 11th ult., it affords us much gratification now to announce to you our resumption of payment.

Our overdue acceptances will be paid on presentation at our bankers, with interest.

We beg to thank our creditors for their forbearance in not pressing their claims upon us, and to express our regret at the inconvenience our suspension has occasioned them.

E. F. BABCOCK & CO., Liverpool.
J. F. JAMIESON & CO., Glasgow."

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. Manuel Da Costa & Co., West India merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 2d inst., was held in London on the 15th inst. A statement was submitted to Mr. Coleman, the accountant.

The probable dividend, it was stated, will be about 6s. 9d. in the pound. At the date of suspension the accounts showed a nominal balance in favor of the firm of £73,000, less £15,000 to be written off for bad debts, and £9,900 partners' drawings during a period of eight years. The amount due from the house at St. Thomas' is £112,311, and it is estimated that, after providing £49,000 for bills that will go back upon them and diminish the liabilities on this estate to a corresponding amount, and £20,000 for other charges, that house will be able to pay about £30,000 out of the balance remaining of £50,000. The stoppage has been caused by the late heavy commercial disasters. In answer to questions Mr. Coleman stated that the bad debtors consist of failed houses, and that the good debts are generally covered by produce, &c. It was finally resolved to wind up the estate under inspection, and a Committee of three creditors was appointed accordingly.

Positive statements have been circulated to-day of the embarrassment of firms in Yorkshire largely connected with the wool trade, which, if confirmed, will be likely to lead to numerous difficulties among smaller houses.

The Ottoman Bank have received £42,000 in gold from the East.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

The following are the latest quotations:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois 6 ₱ c., 1875	78@77	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	78@77	76
Do. do., Free Land., 1860	78@77	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	12@11 dis.	
Mich. Central, 8 ₱ cent. '60	90@92	
Mich. Central, 1859	78@78	
Mich. Central, 1868 (sterl'g)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	86@95	
Mich. S. & N. Indiana (sink. fund.) 7 ₱ cent., 1875	68@70	
Do. $100 shares	20@30	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	84@84	
Do., 6 cents., 1864	86@83	
Do., $100 shares	70@74	
New-York and Erie 1st mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	91@70	70
Do., (sink. fund.) do., 1875	69@69	
Do., $100 shares	14@17	
Pennsylvania Gen. 1st mortgage coup. 6 ₱ cent.	81@82	81½
Do., 2d mort. stg., 6 ₱ cent.	89@ 84	

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

Much depression continues among the trading classes in Paris and the departments, although no failures of any note have been announced. The commercial bills due up to the present date have, generally speaking, been paid regularly, but there is little doubt that sacrifices are made in order to meet these engagements. Great commercial enterprise is not the characteristic of the French, and, now that all over the country may be under the absolute heat of its ruler, the events of 1848 and the sudden overthrow of Government amid general panic, which introduced a routine of caution from which it is difficult to make them deviate. Much business is done for ready money, and where credit is inevitable public marriage to make it a short to public. For these reasons it is probable that the commercial or financial crisis will not be severely felt as compared with other periods of more prosperous or less timid habits, and even recently, or less seriously affected by political changes. For the present, manufacturing is in general terms paralyzed. The reduction of 1 per cent. in the rate of discount by the Bank of France has not yet been followed by all the financial results that were anticipated on the Stock Exchange. The monthly account of the Bank, as published in the *Moniteur* of Friday, is regarded as favorable by commercial men, as it shows an increase of 26,000,000f. in the stock of bullion as compared with the preceding month; but, on the other hand, the decrease of 27,000,000f. in the amount of commercial paper discounted in Paris, and of 24,000,000f. in the departments, clearly indicates the falling off in commercial operations.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 18th inst., announce that the Assembly of Citizens had accepted the proposal of the Senate not to replace the 10,000,000 received as a loan from Austria in the Discount Bank, but to employ them in giving pecuniary aid to some great houses on the point of stopping payment, which stoppage would be a heavy blow to commerce in general. A "Commission of Confidence" has been formed to distribute the money. On the other hand the Treasury is authorized to lend to the Discount Bank the surplus over what it requires, not exceeding 5,000,000.

A proposition has been made to the Swedish Chambers to contract a loan of $10,000,000 to support commerce.

Norway has contracted a loan of $2,000,000 for the same purpose.

A private letter from Hamburg, of the 19th instant, says:

"The financial condition of our town, far from having improved since the 4th, has, on the contrary, grown worse—so much so that while day by day eight firms of high standing have been compelled to stop payment. Other failures are expected, and the reaction will be felt in all the commercial cities of Europe. The consternation is so great that the saving banks are crowded with persons anxious to draw out even the smallest deposits. The authorities have found it necessary to have recourse to the military to keep order."

A telegram from Stockholm, dated the 10th instant, says:

"With a view to meet the crisis, the following measures have been proposed to the Diet:

A State loan of ten millions.

Employment of the disposable portion of the loan for railways to the amount of ten millions.

Permission for the banks to issue notes bearing interest.

A delay of three months to be granted to the debtors of the National Bank.

Modification of the Bankruptcy Law."

Five additional houses have suspended payment at Stockholm. A great number of workmen have been discharged in the wood-yards and saw-mills.

Commencement of the Fourth Attempt to Launch the Leviathan.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

More than a week has elapsed since the last efforts were made to move this vessel. As our readers may remember, the efforts were discontinued in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in coaxing and shoving little secure hold-fast for the rivet heads. Partly owing to the immense strain, and partly because of the peculiarly dense nature of the river bed, which prevented the anchors penetrating more than a foot or so in depth, it was quite impossible to make any effective use of this river tackle, which, at the present stage of the launch, has become absolutely essential to its further progress. In order therefore that a proper hold may be obtained, a regular series of large piles has been driven on the opposite side of the river, one on the wharf of Messrs. Bull's yard, and the second a little below the water-works, between the Water-gate Ferry and Deptford Dockyard. Each of these clumps of piling are almost similar in strength and arrangement to the piles which serve as a base for the hydraulic rams in the yard itself, and like them, too, they have not been resorted to till the eleventh hour, and, in fact, until the failure of all other methods has literally forced their adoption upon the engineers. Both these were completed early yesterday morning, and the chains and anchors holding back the moorings by which the *Leviathan* is dragged with the slow purchase towards the river were procured among them. There seems at the least doubt now but that these piles will hold their anchors fast enough, but it is by no means clear that the launch will be by any means expedited. Under the previous arrangement, in which ordinary anchors were used to hold the moorings, the chains were always breaking, even when the anchors themselves were yielding and coming in foot by foot. What chains will stand now that the anchors are secured, and cannot yield an inch? it was expected that all the arrangements would be completed yesterday in time to make another effort to move the vessel early in the morning. Unfortunately, it was impossible to complete the details of the preparations till nearly dark yesterday, when a brief attempt was made more, as it was asserted, for the purpose of trying the tackle than with any serious intention of commencing operations at so late an hour. Be this as it may, however, a tremendous pressure and strain was kept up upon both fore and aft cradles for about 10 minutes without making the smallest impression upon the inert mass, though the force applied eventually become so great as to drive the feed-pipe out of one of the hydraulic rams and snap a river mooring chain of 2½ inches. These mishaps being about equivalent to a day's work, the pressure was then taken off again, leaving the launching apparatus minus the services of the ram and chain. Both these, however, can easily be repaired and ready for work this day, when it is positively asserted that the launching is to recommence for the fourth and last time.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT LUCKNOW.

Bombay (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

Of Lucknow itself, now again, and as much perhaps as ever, the object of our hopes and aspirations—for again there is a garrison to relieve, or at least to reinforce—very little intelligence has reached us since I last wrote. This is easily accounted for. Between the Residency and its vicinity, where Outram and Havelock are intrenched, and the fortified post of Alumbagh, on the Cawnpore road, there is a distance, you will remember, of some three miles. While from the Ganges to Alumbagh the road is, for a party of moderate strength, perfectly clear, the remaining three miles are beset with difficulties formidable even to an army. Here are congregated in masses mutineers of the Oude Irregular force and of the regular Bengal army, armed retainers of rebel Pathan or Rajpoot chieftains, and the loose ferocious population that swarms in the bazaars of a Mussulman city; and their position, though we have no exact details of its nature, is clearly a strong one, inasmuch as it consists of a portion of the city, thus involving an attack by our troops in narrow streets and open houses and walls held by the enemy, a mode of fighting in which, and in which alone, as we know from old Delhi experience, the mutineers show to advantage. Through such a barrier as that constituted by this formidable position it is not surprising that but little correspondence has been able to force its way. Enough, however, has by one means and another reached Cawnpore to show the Outram and Havelock were well holding their own at the beginning of the present month. You may remember that in a postscript to my letter of a month back I told you, as the latest news from Lucknow up to the latter days of September, (the garrison having been relieved on the 25th,) that the greater part of the city was by that time in our possession. This came by letter from Cawnpore, nevertheless it appears to have given too favorable a view of the state of affairs at the capital of Oude, for as late as the 16th of October I only read in the report of a spy, or "man of the intelligence department," that half the city was in our power. It was probably against the remaining half, and in the attempt to cut a passage to the party at Alumbagh, that the efforts of the force were directed in the engagement or series of engagements that ensued. Of the result of this hard fighting we know nothing save that Alumbagh was not attained, and, as we hear of no further actions, we conclude that Sir James Outram and his colleagues having experienced an obstinate resistance, determined on remaining quietly in their intrenchments till the force at Alumbagh should be so strongly reinforced as to be able to force its way through, or to attack the enemy's rear, while they again assailed his front. And, happily they would not have long to wait. Indeed, I cannot doubt, that while I write the great battle is already some days old; for on the 30th of last month the Delhi column, lately known as Colonel Greathed's, and now commanded by Colonel Grant, of the 9th Lancers, as Brigadier, crossed into Oude from Cawnpore, and on the following morning marched for Alumbagh. It numbered 3,500 men, its losses on the march and in action having been supplied by about 400 of the 93d Highlanders, and details of the 5th Fusileers and the Royal Artillery. The column reached Alumbagh unmolested, and when last heard of, about the 5th inst., was halted there awaiting the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell from Cawnpore. The Commander-in-Chief reached that station a few days after the departure of Grant's force, and crossed the river on the 9th. We do not know what number of troops he took with him in person. Indeed, the fact of his crossing into Oude is as yet only known from Sir Robert Hamilton's letter to Lord Elphinstone from Madras, alluded to above. But, what with the 53d, the remaining wing of the 93d, and artillery, he may have added to the Brigadier's column no fewer than 1,500 men, raising the amount of the reinforcements to 5,000, with a numerous artillery. At Alumbagh itself he would find, perhaps, 1,000 effectives, with large supplies of provisions and ammunition conveyed thither shortly before by Major Bazeness and 300 men.

At the head of so compact and well-equipped a force, Sir Colin would, doubtless, proceed at once against the enemy, and, accordingly, it is as I have said, probable that already the blow has been dealt and a second central fire of insurrection been [illegible] out.

But it will of course be long ere the province is tranquillized, though the capital may be now wholly in our power. Oude may be expected to be for a time one great battle-field. Indeed, the more it becomes so the better it will be for us. The more of the mutineers we can get across the Ganges the less assuredly and delay there will be in tranquillizing the northward and the less danger for Central India. And the river once crossed there would be little fear of return in force, for those who escaped would find in Oude would be encountered by the English troops who by that time would be pouring into Fyzabad from the northward. The rebel army, thus [illegible] between two columns, would be compelled to the Gogra, and [illegible] would be expected to the Ganges. Such would [illegible] of Sir Colin Campbell's campaign, which, [illegible] has proved so attractive to the main body [illegible] stationary still at large.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL HAVELOCK AT LUCKNOW.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Chief of the Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, received by Telegraph from Cawnpore.

Lucknow Residency, Sept. 30, 1857.

Major-General Sir James Outram having, with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared that the command of the force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany it as Civil Commissioner only, until a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring garrison of this place, I have to request that you will inform his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th inst. But I must first refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Sye on the 22d inst., the bridge of Bunnee not having been broken. On the 23d I found myself in the presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left posted in the enclosure of the Alum Bagh, and his centre and right on low heights.

The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the Trunk road, between marauders; but as soon as my regiment could be deployed along his front and his right enveloped by my left, victory decided for us, and we captured five guns. Sir J. Outram, with his accustomed gallantry, pressed very close down to the canal; but as the enemy fired with his artillery and with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this as a less advanced position for a time, but to become necessary to throw our right in the Alum Bagh, and restore our left, and even we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the 24 hours, and the cavalry, 1,200 strong, swept round through lofty cultivation, and the sudden interruption upon our baggage guard in our rear *(sic in orig.)*

The soldiers of the 5th Regiment, forming baggage guard, received the charge with gallantry, and lost some brave officers and men, shooting down, however, 25 of the troopers, and putting the whole body to flight.

They were finally driven off by two guns of Capt. Olpherts' battery. The troops had been marching three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages; it was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 26th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. On that account our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alum Bagh, under an escort, and we advanced. The First Brigade, under Sir J. Outram's personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled inclosures, supported by the two brigades which I accompanied. Both brigades were established on the bank of the canal by the close of the fourth. From the time of the first report to the Secretary of it little more than two miles, but it was known to have taken [illegible] Progress in this direction was opposed, on the [illegible] column pushed and deployed along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it came opposite the King's Palace, or Kisurah Bagh, where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this entrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was poured, under which nothing could live. The artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence, but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the palace of Fhureed Buksh.

Darkness was coming, and it was proposed to halt within the court of this Mehal for the night; but I esteemed it to be of such importance, not to leave this beleaguered garrison, knowing that succor was at hand, that I ordered the main body of the 78th Highlanders and the regiment of Berosepore to advance.

"This column rushed on with a desperate * * * * by Sir J. Outram and myself, Lieutenants Hudson and Hardinge of my staff, and overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the inclosure of the Residency.

The * * * garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not until the next evening that the whole of my troop, guns, trumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attack of the enemy, could be brought step by step within this inclosure and the adjacent palace of Fhureed Buksh.

To form a notion of the obstacles overcome, a reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa; our advance was through streets of flat-roofed and loop-holed houses, each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of operations which demanded the efforts of ten thousand good troops; the advantage has cost us dearly.

The killed, wounded and missing—the latter being wounded soldiers, who, I regret to say, have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe—amount to 464 officers and men. Brigadier-General Neill, commanding 1st Brigade; Major ——, commanding Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Bazely, a volunteer with the force, are killed. Colonel Campbell, commanding 90th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, my Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Havelock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, are severely, but not dangerously, wounded.

Sir James Outram received a flesh-wound in the early part of the action, near Chur Bagh, but nothing would subdue his spirit; and, though faint from loss of blood, he continued to the end of the operation to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. He has now assumed the command. I leave to him the narrative of all events subsequent to the 25th inst.

H. Havelock, Brigadier General.

* Note made at Calcutta. "Query?—It became necessary to throw our right, &c., and retire our left."

† Havelock.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Negotiation of a Further Treaty Between the American Consul-General and the Japanese.

We find the following important letter, and the articles of a new treaty subjoined, in the *Friend of China* of Oct. 31:

United States' Consulate General,
Simoda, Japan, July 6, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a convention that I have made with the Japanese.

It is proper that I should inform you that the relative values of gold and silver are quite different in Japan to what they are in other parts of the world.

In the United States the relative value of gold to silver is as 1 to 16, but it is about 1 to 1 to 2 1-7th, so that although the Japanese give the same weight of their gold coin as the foreign coin they receive, yet, owing to the difference of relative values, a loss ensues of more than 75 per cent. on foreign gold, as compared with silver.

To illustrate the operation of the 3d article of the Convention, I would state that where Americans have heretofore paid $100 in silver, they will now pay $34 50. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TOWNSEND HARRIS.

To James Keenan, Esq., United States Consul, Hong Kong.

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the empire of Japan, and after due deliberation, Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States of America within the empire of Japan, and Inowouye, Prince of Sinano, and Nakamoora, Prince of Dewa, Governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:

Art. 1. The port of Nangasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

Art. 2. It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodade cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodade, and the Government of the United States may appoint a vice-consul to reside at Hakodade.

This article to go into effect on the 4th day of July, 1858.

Art. 3. In settlement of accounts the value of the money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin (gold and silver itself—that is, gold with gold, and silver with silver); or weights representing Japanese coin may be used after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct.

The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained, the sum of 6 per cent. shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage.

Art. 4. Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American Consul-General or Consul, and shall be punished according to American laws.

Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws.

Art. 5. American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodade, or Nangasaki, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin; and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

Art. 6. The Government of Japan admits the right of the Consul General of the United States to visit Yedo, within the limits of Seven Ri, but has asked him to defer the time of visiting Yedo, in case of cholera, shipwreck, &c.; to which he has assented.

Art. 7. Provisions for the Consul-General or his family shall be supplied him only on the same number of his family, and on the same terms as to the cities for the same, without the intervention of any Japanese official, and for this purpose Japanese officers and coopers shall be supplied to the Consulate.

Art. 8. As the Consul-General of the United States of America has no knowledge of the Japanese language, nor the Governors of Simoda a knowledge of the English language, it is agreed that the true meaning shall be found in the Dutch version of the articles.

Art. 9. All the foregoing articles to go into effect from the date hereof, except article 3, which shall go into effect on the date mentioned in it.

Done in quintuplicate, (each copy being in English, Japanese and Dutch,) at the Governor of Simoda, on the 17th day of June, in the year of the Christian era, 1857, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 81st, corresponding to the fourth year of Ansei, 5th, the 5th month, the 16th day, the Dutch version being signed by the Consul-General of the United States of America, and the Japanese by the Governors of Simoda. TOWNSEND HARRIS.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the *London News*, writing on Oct. 30, says:

The news from the north consists of many details, each of them of comparatively little importance when taken individually, but in the aggregate very significant. The heads of the intelligence are: the progress of the insurrection, the distress of the Government, disturbances in different provinces, the Russian embassy and their supposed overtures, and the Japanese. I think we may as well dispose of these latter folks first, and indeed a most surprising rumor is prevalent about them; no less than that the Russian Ambassador in China, Count Poutiatine, on his return to Shanghae from his Japan trip, has confirmed the report that war was gaining ground that the Japanese contemplate opening their country to the commerce of all nations. Wonderful if true. We have been accustomed to consider the Chinese the most exclusive and bigoted of the human race, always excepting the Japanese, and it is hard to understand how, in the short space of a few years, and under the influence of such very able and satisfactory (?) treaties as ours and the American negotiators have concluded with them, the Japanese have taken such a bold and wise step in the onward course. However, let us hope it is true. Perhaps their more northern temperament may contribute to make their heads wiser than their neighbors; and if it is true they will become a nation instead of being what the Chinese are—a people.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Preparations of the British to Attack Canton —Murder by Chinese—Exercises of the Imperial Government to Raise Funds for the War—The Russian Overtures to China.

Hong Kong (Oct. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

Lord Elgin is here, and it is probable he will not leave the place till the results of the demonstrations against Canton are known.

We understand an move on the whole force of British marine operations will commence. The first detachment arrived on the 30th inst. in the steamer Sesostris.

The elegant gunboat *Cormorant* and gunboat *Banterer* arrived from Manilla yesterday.

An expedition under Commodore Elliot, consisting of the gunboats *Plover*, *Opossum* and *Starling*, with some ships' boats, left Tiger Island on the 26th inst. After a cruise of several days they came out near the junction of the great west and north rivers, and arrived at Macao on the 19th inst. During the cruise several Mandarin junks and some forts were destroyed, but private property was not interfered with. The people of the towns which were passed willingly assisted in pointing out the Mandarin boats, understanding, apparently, the object of the expedition.

I regret to have to report another accident on board ship arising from Chinese treachery. The schooner *News* left this on the 17th instant with a valuable cargo of treasure and merchandize bound to Foochow. The following evening some Chinese passengers, assisted by the carpenter of the ship, killed the captain and a couple of seamen who were on deck. The mate escaped up the rigging, where he remained till the Chinese left the vessel, which they did after two or three hours, taking with them about $22,000 worth of treasure. When the vessel was taken possession of she was stirred into Mirs Bay, close to this, whence she was brought back by the mate on the morning of the 19th inst. Rewards are offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this act, but no clue has been got of them as yet.

The British ship *Cathaya*, which left this on the 14th inst. for Foochow, was lost on the Prata shoal on the 20th inst. The Captain and crew arrived here in the ship's boats, and brought with them about $10,000 worth of the treasure which was on board the ship.

The French Minister, Baron Le Gros, visited His Excellency Sir John Bowring on the 18th inst. His Excellency was received here with the usual salutes and a guard of honor.

At Hong Kong all remains quiet. There is little change to notice in imports, the market being almost clear of stocks.

Shanghae (Oct. 23) Correspondence of the Times.

A change has come over the policy of the authorities in the South. The French Ambassador has arrived in the mouth of the Canton River. The projected northern voyage is definitely abandoned. It is reported that the order has gone forth that Canton shall be taken, and I must return to my post of observation.

When we have settled our differences with the Cantonese, the scene of action will be removed to these northern ports.

Hong-Kong (Oct. 20) Correspondent of the London News.

The Imperial Government is using extraordinary exertions to raise contributions, both of money and rice. Many of the Chinese rice-shops in Shanghae have been closed in consequence of the oppressive tax on rice levied on them by the authorities. Heavy money taxes are being imposed everywhere. The court of Pekin cannot feel itself secure. For months back every nerve has been strained to gather supplies from all the provinces to Pekin. It reminds one of the old story of Dame Alice Kyteler, the Kilkenny witch, sweeping all the dirt of "Kilkenny Town" to the house of William her son. Whether the Pekin administration are trying to gather stores and treasure to appease a hungry, distressed, discontented and dangerous city mob, and so stave off the approaching evil day, or whether these contributions are to be applied in organising and keeping on foot an army, in case of the march of the insurgents northward, we cannot say. But it seems as if all the provinces were to suffer for Pekin. In every district where the Imperialists are confronted with the insurgents they are badly fed and worse paid. The complaint is universal of arrears of pay and scarcity of provisions. It is true that some treasure has been sent to Canton for anti-barbarian purposes, but that was specially raised, and is only a drop in the ocean of the Canton expenditure. Indeed we ourselves, (through our servants and employés and the traders of people here,) are paying by far the greatest portion of Yeh's expenses. There is not a catty of food consumed by us that does not pay its contribution to keep us away from Canton. Such is the condition in which the Imperial Government is.

What

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The public mind is seriously excited, just now, by the consideration of a Fast Office in the Parks. A number of sensitive and weak-minded individuals, who pass for "poets of nature," have been tormented one or the other with their cant and twaddle, and the Department Superintendent, Mayor, Common Council, Commissioners, General Post-Office Clerk's Office, and that all Patriotism elsewhere should be crushed before it can be developed in our midst.

The Committee accordingly recommend that special Police be made to the following places in New-York: Mayor's Office, Castle Garden, Police Courts, Commissioners, General Post-Office, Governor's Room, Superintendent, Odeon, and Express Office, Broadway, and Police Courts generally, during the usual hours of business.

The statement follows of the men detailed in the several Precincts, and the number of Policemen stationed at each place mentioned opposite their names:

[A statement appended but Mr. Bowen's token would not be fully understood simply from reading it.]

The Committee recommended the letters withdrawn, and the Committee received the letters withdrawn, and the Committee received the letters withdrawn, and the Committee received

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Board of Supervisors concluded their business last evening, and adjourned sine die. Before doing so they ordered a Fire-Office to be established, as a tunnel at the close of a session, a large number of bills that have been lying over for some time were ordered to be paid. Three Constables were appointed in place of JONATHAN W. ALLEN, deceased, whose term expired on the 1st inst. Commissioner

BOOKS
AS
GIFTS

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO RIADON, A. M.,
Principal of Academy and Classical Teacher, N. Y.
Circulars sent and vacancies filled gratis.
BROOKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLAND, N. Y.,
Fifty minutes from city hall, New-York. The Boarding Department of this Institution, conducted by the Misses VAN ANDEL, Principals, and six assistant teachers, is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars sent on application. Terms $150 per year.

MADAME GUERIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East Fifteenth-st., near Fifth-av.
Classes will be formed on the 1st of October, for the instruction of young ladies in the French and English languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, &c. Circulars may be had at the Institute.

MISS ELIZABETH BOGART'S SCHOOL,
No. 1 East Thirty-fifth-st., near Fifth-av.
Will open on Monday, Sept. 21

AUCTION SALES.

H. Winsor, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly and painted mirrors; three suites of chairs; rosewood piano-fortes, 7-octave; elegant ornaments over mantels; valuable oil paintings; silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

E. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture, which is of the best description, consisting of costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior Wilton carpets, elegant suites of parlor furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, 7-octave, in great variety, rosewood and other bookcases, sofas, centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior-toned chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloths, &c.

Horace Anderson, Office No. 239 Broadway.

E. S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class goods to his sale at auction THIS DAY, Dec. 31, of all of the richest and costly goods contained in No. 248 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. The goods were made for the present owner, but little used and are in fine condition. Sale to postponement on any account. Deposits required. In the basement are suites of elegant furniture complete, together with all the requisite elegant China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the house.

Elegant velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood, centre and side tables, corner and wall mirrors, pier glasses, China vases, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, statuary, work-tables, easy chairs, book cases, garniture, rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

Also, the assortment of carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable household goods. Descriptive catalogues on the premises. Sale at 10½ A. M. For full particulars see the Herald.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF HAWKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868, at the salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, SARDINES, &c., &c.

Agents wishing to purchase for New-Year's.

Horace Anderson, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

DAILY SALE OF STOCKS.

ALBERT B. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange, 100 shares Rockford, Rock Island and St. Paul Railroad, 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

100 shares Rockford, Rock Island and St. Paul Railroad, 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

100 shares Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

100 shares Albany and New-York Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of 1870.

100 shares Albany and New-York Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of 1871.

100 shares Albany and New-York Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of 1882.

100 shares Albany and New-York Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of 1883.

100 shares Deep River Navigation Company 7 per cent. Bonds of 1885.

100 shares Harlem Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of 1887.

100 shares Harlem Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of 1900.

100 shares Harlem Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Stock of 1903.

100 shares Harlem Railroad (Dover Extension) 7 per cent. Bonds.

100 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad (genuine) ..... $100 each

100 shares Central Bank ..... $100 each

100 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank ..... $100 each

100 shares Central Bank ..... $50 each

100 shares Central Bank (hypothecated) ..... $100 each

100 shares Fire Ins. Co. ..... $25 each

100 shares Fire Ins. Co. ..... $50 each

100 shares Fire Ins. Co. ..... $100 each

100 shares Metropolitan Marine Ins. Co. ..... $100 each

100 shares Fire Ins. Co. ..... $50 each

100 shares Ocean Fire Ins. Co. ..... $50 each

100 shares Fire Ins. Co. ..... $50 each

100 shares Fire Ins. Co. ..... $50 each

100 shares

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Highly Important Communication from the Corporation Counsel.

The Bulletin of Street Commissioner, Mr. Stillwell, and Deputy, Mr. Turner, Overhauled and Rejected.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. President CLARET in the Chair, and a very large lobby audience. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which was extensively altered and amended, and then sent to the Board of Councilmen with but small hope of agreement. A large number of reports in relation to pavements and other routine business was then presented, and other routine business was then passed upon. The Committee on the extension of Albany-street was discharged, and the Board adjourned to 4 o'clock to-day.

Before the members had left the room, the President said that there was upon his desk a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, which he had received, and which should have been presented.

Alderman VANCE moved that the Board reorganize.

Alderman VANCE objected, but the motion was carried, when the following important communication was presented and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE, }
New-York, Dec. 20, 1867. }

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I deem it my duty to strike your body of certain claims, affecting the public interest and pending in the Courts within the last three days have been brought to my notice, on examination from the Comptroller, in the prosecution for tax levy for 1868 ?. On looking into the statements set forth in that document, I find that "Charles Devlin, as Street Commissioner, with last month's pay-rolls